

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1831.

NO. 15.

POETRY.

CUI BONO?

FROM FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

What is Hope? a smiling rainbow
Children follow through the wet;
'Tis not here, still yonder, yonder—
Never urchin found it yet.

What is Life? a thawing iceboard
On a sea with sunny shores;
Gay we sail—it melts beneath us—
We are sunk, and seen no more.

What is Man? a foolish baby,
Fighting fierce for hollow nuts;
Demanding all, deserving nothing—
One small grave is what he gets.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.—It is of the utmost consequence that the first impressions made on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being be correct and encouraging. They should be taught that he is the Giver of every good, the Author of all felicity; that he is love itself, and delights in our happiness. Impressions like these, and having religion and happiness connected together in their view, will be likely to beget feelings of love, reverence and gratitude, and be a better foundation for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel than creeds and catechisms got by heart. And as age unfolds the capacity, the doctrines of Christianity ought to be presented in the simplest forms. No religious instruction is better suited to the minds of children, than that derived from the precepts and example of Christ; and no part of his example is more calculated to touch their hearts, than the compassion and the tenderness which he so perfectly displayed. It is by refining and exalting the motives to action, that parents promote the happiness of their children. Therefore it is a very interesting part of religious education, to fix on the young mind a conviction that religion is not an occasional act, but the indwelling principle of divine grace, by which their common acts are to be governed, and their evil propensities subdued; that the indissoluble connection between religion and moral rectitude must ever be maintained. *If ye love God, ye will avoid evil and do good:* and that it is the purity of the motive which not only gives worth and beauty, but which, in a Christian sense, gives life and energy to the best action; and without pure motive, acts of devotion, however splendid, will not be accepted in the Divine sight.

When love to God, and love and good will toward men, have been impressed, as essential doctrines of Christianity, and the mind has been taught to approve itself, by its consciousness of having performed its duty; young people entering into life, and acting for themselves, who have imbibed the principles, will not commonly, it is apprehended, deviate widely from rectitude of conduct.

ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATION OF PSALM XXII, 5.

"I confess," said Capt. Wilson, "that since my return from India, I have been forcibly struck with several things which prove the Scriptures to be an eastern book. For instance, the language of one of the Psalms, where David says—'Thou anointest my head with oil, my cup runneth over,' most likely alludes to a custom which continues to this day. I once had this ceremony performed on myself, in the house of a rich Indian, in the presence of a large company. The gentleman of the house poured upon my hands and arms a delightful odoriferous perfume, put a golden cup into my hand and poured wine into it till it had run over, assuring me, at the time, that it was a great pleasure to him to receive me, and that I should find a rich supply in his house. I think the Divine poet expressed his sense of the Divine goodness by this allusion."

SCOFFER CONFOUNDED.—A gentleman in a stage coach attempted to divert the company, and displayed his hostility to the scriptures, by throwing them into ridicule: "As to the prophecies," said he, "in particular, they were all written after the events took place." A minister in the coach who had previously been silent, replied, "Sir, I must beg leave to mention one remarkable prophecy as an exception. 'Knowing this first; that there shall come in the latter days scoffers.' Now, sir, whether the event be long before the prediction, I leave the company to judge." The mouth of the scoffer was stopped.

DOGS.—It will be seen by the following extract from the records of the First Parish in Cambridge, that the regulating of dogs and their owners by law, is not "a new thing under the sun."

1749-50. Voted—"That the owner of every dog that suffers his dog to come into the House of God on ye Lord's Day, in the time of public worship shall pay five shillings old tenor for every time his dog shall so come into the House of God."

MISCELLANY.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

When the whole Union, nay, every quarter of the globe, is reaping the rich fruits of Mr. Fulton's genius and perseverance, the reader cannot fail to be interested in the account he gives of the progress of his experimental essay, or to feel a sense of shame that his superior intelligence was so much undervalued at the time, and the benefits he conferred on mankind have been so unworthily rewarded. This description is given by Judge Story in the Boston Library of Useful Knowledge, and is derived from statements made by Mr. Fulton himself:—*Atlas*.

"I myself have heard the illustrious inventor relate, in an animated and affecting manner, the history of his labors and discouragements. When, said he, I was building my first steamboat at N. York, the project was viewed by the public either with indifference, or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends, indeed, were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet,

"Truths would you teach, to save a sinking land,
All shun, none aid you, and few understand."

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the building yard, while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered unknown near the idle groups of strangers, gathering in little circles, and heard various inquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, sneer, or ridicule. The loud laugh rose at my expense—the dry jest—the wise calculation of losses and expenditures; the dull but endless repetition of the Fulton Folly. Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness, veiling its doubts, or hiding its reproaches.

At length the day arrived when the experiment was to be got into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited many friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of them did me the favor to attend, as a matter of personal respect; but it was manifest, they did it with reluctance, fearing to be the partners in my mortification, and not of my triumph.—I was well aware, that in my case there were many reasons to doubt of my own success. The machinery was new and ill made; and many parts of it were constructed by mechanics unacquainted with such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived, in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped, and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, "I told you it was so—it is a foolish scheme—I wish we were well out of it." I elevated myself upon a platform, and addressed the assembly. I stated, that I knew not what was the matter; but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for a half an hour, I would either go on; or abandon the voyage for that time. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below and examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight maladjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated. The boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were still incredulous. None seemed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores; and then, even then when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted, if it could be done again; or if done, it was doubted if could be made of any great value.

Such was the history of the first experiment, as it fell, not in the very language which I have used, but in its substance, from the lips of the inventor. He did not live indeed to enjoy the full glory of his invention. It is mournful to say that attempts were made to rob him in the first place of the merits of his invention, and next of its fruits. He fell a victim to his efforts to sustain his title to both. When already his invention had covered the waters of the Hudson, he seemed little satisfied with the results, and looked forward to far more extensive operations. My ultimate triumph, he used to say, will be on the Mississippi. I know, indeed, that even now it is deemed impossible by many, that the difficulties of its navigation can be overcome. But I am confident of success. I may not live to see it; but the Mississippi will yet be covered with steamboats; and thus an entire change be wrought in the course or the internal navigation and commerce of our country.

And it has been wrought. And the steamboat, looking to its effects on commerce and navigation, to the combined influences of facilities of travelling and facilities of trade, of rapid circulation of news, and still more rapid circulation of pleasures and products, seems destined to be numbered among the noblest benefactions to the human race."

The following ingenious allegorical description of a year is from the Boston Evening Gazette.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE YEAR 1830.

That expired this morning between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

Aged 11 months and 31 days.
It came into the world an orphan,
For its parent just breathed upon its birth and died.

It was adopted by a rigid old bachelor called JONATHAN JANUARY;

But the heart of the young Year was chilled by A very cool reception,

Which almost killed it; for the old fellow was Accustomed to *slighting*.

And played many slippery tricks with his pupil,
Who was fed upon—*cakes of ice!*

He often wore a white wig by day, and at night Would lay down in a *sheet of snow*;

But folks soon began to see the drift of his conduct.

For he set their teeth as well as tongues chattering;

And one day tired of celibacy,
He ran away with *Miss Tabatha Thaw*.

Our little hero was taken into the service of FARMER FEBRUARY,

Who taught him that the path of Industry Was the way to independence;

Made him put the spade to the soil,
The oxen to the plough,

Told him that to multiply furrows in
Was to lessen furrows in the face;

And that in digging there was no *in-dig-nity*.
But a matronly maiden by the name of

MISERABLE MARCH,

Took a fancy to the child, and he left the farmer.
She fostered pet lambs, fed young robins,

Pruned plants, and gathered daisies;
But her disposition was violent;

The airs she sometimes gave herself were unbearable, and little

Eighteen hundred and thirty
Frequently suffered from many a

Severe blow.

He was often in want of his dinner, but if Mrs. March could not

Raise the wind, he might whistle for it.
She died in a gust of passion for want of breath,
And he was taken into favor by the youthful

WIDOW APRIL,

Who had always been known as a *raining* belle,
And a budding beauty that looked like a *green* girl.

She was always smiling or weeping,
Either in the sunshine or the shower,
But she drowned herself in a flood of her own

tears.

From envy, at the entrance of a beauty called MISS FLORA MAY.

No one regretted the loss of widow April,
For she was known for a *fool* the first day she was seen.

The child was captivated
With the freshness and fragrance of Flora's

rose-wreaths.

The white blossoms that garlanded her tresses,
And the morning melody of the sweet lark,

Sailing at sunrise upward to the sky.
But mistaking an artificial flower for one of her own,

She died of a mortification,
That art should so nearly rival nature.

Nothing could save her, though she was amputated.

Above the waist—by a corset labe.
He was then transferred to the care of

GENTLEMAN JUNE,

Who minded his *peas and cukes*
In his garden and billiard room.

His cowardice was his only crime; for he could not encounter

Even a sheep, without trying to *shear* off.
He boasted that when he was twenty-one

He lived a day longer than any of his family.
Although some exceeded even thirty.

He grew *crabbed*, and left the world on
Seeing the sign of a cancer upon him.

The child was taken under the protection of A flash exquisite, called

JULIUS JULY, ESQ.

He was the discoverer of the fox-glove,
A very warm admirer of the ladies, although

He sometimes made the house too hot to hold them.

He dissolved away one day, like Narcissus,
Either from personal vanity or peraporation,

Recommending the child to a young
And rosy-cheeked rustic called

AMOS AUGUST.

He soon learned to handle the sickle,
Although it went against the grain.

And carried the golden wheat sheaves,
And joined in the jolly chorus of "Harvest home."

But he was caught one day sucking cider thro' a straw.

And August turned him over to his neighbor, SOLOMON SEPTEMBER.

Dr. Solomon had a habit of taking all
By the ears in the field,

And thrashing them afterwards in the barn.
Shortly after Solomon married Miss Ceres,

The honey moon passed in pleasure, peace, and plenty,
But she wore *violet stockings*,

And in a fit of Jealousy,
Shut him up in a hot house, where he was suffocated.

Eighteen hundred and thirty
Then sought the service of a demure Dowager,

named

SEPTUAGENARY.

Who looked as if she was always in a brown study,
And amused herself with dying leaves of different colors.

Sometimes she would sit in the fields with the husbandman,
To get her bread by plain sowing,

And hear the song of the Robin red-breast—the last of the warblers.

But a rough sailor, yclept old Equinox,
In a fit of abduction, took her up and gaily carried her off in a gale of wind.

The child was again thrown upon the world,
Until found by a gloomy and mysterious being,
Whose name was

NICODIMUS NOVEMBER.

His cloak was made of fog, and his cap of mist,
He was a vampire and a cannibal,

For he solaced himself with a *suicide*
At breakfast, and at dinner feasted on

A *felo de se*.

At last, Nicodemus was tormented to death by his own blues.

The last master that our little orphan lived with was a most old shivelled roisterer, called

DAVID DECEMBER,

Whom every one tried to keep out of doors.

Sometimes the poor old soul would sterm at the windows, and then whimper

And whisper through key holes and crevices,
Or try to rush in when the door was opened.

But all to no purpose, they did not *Mince* the matter, except with pies.

The snow fell upon his bare head,
The icicles hung upon his white hairs,

With the child in his arms, he laid him down;
They died together.

And were buried in the tomb of time.
Their last words to us were,

"We hope your patrons will not forget you
When you sincerely wish them many
A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

THE TOOTHACHE.

We recollect that when laboring under a fit of the blues, some years since, we rashly mingled with a large circle of our acquaintance at an evening party;

a friend casually remarked the portentous longitude of our countenance, and exclaimed, "Good Heavens, my dear fellow, what is the matter? Are you troubled with the tooth ache?" That fatal word was the signal for a general attack. It was echoed and re-echoed from all parts of the room, with three notes of admiration appended to it. Before we could enter into any explanation, we were surrounded by some dozens of officious friends of both sexes; each strongly recommending a favorite remedy, as prompt, pleasant and effectual.

"Here," exclaimed Miss Thompson, pulling out a small packet from her reticule, "is some *oil of Cloves*, saturate a little cotton with it, and carefully put it into the hollow of the tooth, and"—

"It is not half so good as *opium*," screamed Miss Johnson, an elderly maiden lady, at the same time thrusting towards us a piece of opium about the size of a pea: "opium acts as a sedative, it lulls the pain—"

"I've tried them both frequently," said Mrs. Jackson, "and never knew any good result from either. The only sure cure for the tooth ache is a large *oliver* applied behind the ear; dress it three days in succession with Basilican and Cantherides"—

She was interrupted by little Miss Dickens—"Did you say you never knew any good result from *Ether*? Ether is the best remedy in the world—mix it with a little *Spirits of Nitre*, and"—

"Pish!" said very ungallantly a gentleman present—"Give me a knitting-needle—I will heat it red hot, and then sear the nerve. I engage that the tooth will never trouble him again."

"Scoop out the nerve with a sharp pointed pen knife.—That is a better remedy," muttered Mr. Smith.

"Dear me," exclaimed old Mrs. Peterson, holding up her hands, "would you commit murder and suicide at once. The best remedy for the tooth ache is a *poultice* made of onions, milk, and horse radish."

"Fill your mouth with *Cayenne Pepper* and *Brandij*," shouted Mr. Brown.

"Try the application of *cold steel*," said a would-be wag.

"Put some *red hot ashes* into a piece of paper, and hold it to your cheek," said Miss Simpson.

"Or bathe it with *New England Rum*," added Mrs. Wilson—

"*Opodeldoc* is better," said Mrs. Watson.

"No!" exclaimed Miss Nelson—"Take a half sheet of letter-paper—roll it up—and after setting fire to one end, put the other end on the table—let it burn gradually, and by this means you will get some nice *oil of paper*, which is a sovereign."

"Oil of fiddlestick! If he has any nerve let him try a few drops of *oil of Vitriol*," said Mr. Jarvis.

A medical practitioner, who was present, and who began instinctively to feel in his pockets at the mention of the word *toothache*, listened to these remarks with unequivocal signs of impatience. As soon as he could obtain a hearing he exclaimed, assuming a dictatorial tone and manner:

"Nonsense! my experience teaches me, that of all the various remedies you propose, not one is effectual; they may perhaps produce a temporary alleviation of pain, which will afterwards return with redoubled violence. There is but

one method of curing the toothache—

extraction." Saying which, to my great dismay, he brandished his tooth drawing instrument high in the air. Some of our kind friends seemed about to second his efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. It was a trying moment. We saw the danger of our situation, and making a desperate effort, burst through the throng of our tormentors, snatched up our hat, and rushed out of the house. Nor did we stop until we reached our apartment, when overcome with fright and fatigue, we threw ourselves on the bed, after having securely fastened the door.

Excerpt News-Letter.

EDUCATION.

OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM.

In compliance with the public invitation given to those of the inhabitants of this County who felt an interest in the cause of education and learning in general, to meet at this place for the purpose of consulting together and devising the best means of effecting this object, several citizens assembled at the Court House on the 14th of Sept.

The meeting was organized by choosing Rev. Allen Greely of Turner, Chairman, and Joseph G. Cole of Paris, Secretary.

The meeting was then briefly addressed by Samuel F. Brown, Esq. of Buckfield, stating what had heretofore been done, and the object for which the present meeting was called. After the usual exercises, an elegant and powerful address, on the subject of education and the primary importance of History as a branch of it, was delivered by the Rev. Thomas T. Stone, Preceptor of Bridgton Academy.

After these services were concluded, an invitation was given to all present, who might feel an interest in the cause of education, to unite for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of this object.

It was then voted that a committee be chosen to report to the meeting the best means for carrying into effect the purposes for which they were assembled. The meeting was then adjourned until afternoon.

In the afternoon met according to adjournment, when the committee before appointed, Reported as follows, viz:

The Committee chosen to report to this meeting, the best means in their opinion for carrying into effect the purposes for which we are now assembled, respectfully recommend the formation of a County Society, and present the following draft of a constitution for that purpose, viz:

This association shall be denominated OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM, a Society instituted for the promotion of intellectual and moral improvement; and the following shall be its constitution:

I. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, and as many Vice Presidents as the Society may choose; a Secretary, Treasurer, and four Directors. The President to be chosen by ballot; the others by nomination. In case of the absence of any officers at any meeting, officers pro tem shall be chosen.

II. It shall be the duty of the President, V. President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to perform the duties severally incumbent on such officers. The duties of the Directors shall be to make all necessary arrangements at annual and other meetings. To determine and provide for the exercises on such occasions—to call extra meetings when they shall think proper, giving due notice of the same, and have a general superintendence of the whole concerns of the Society, always, however, under the control of the same.

III. The annual meeting of this Society shall be on the first Wednesday of January, and at such place as the Directors shall appoint.

IV. Members may be admitted to this Society by giving their names to the Secretary to be recorded. Members may be expelled from this Society by a vote of the same.

V. The grand design of this Society is the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation and the general diffusion of useful knowledge. The course of its proceedings shall be such as it shall from time to time agree upon, or such as the Directors shall appoint, subject to the society's control. Primary schools shall ever receive our strong solicitude and care. Our own county and vicinity shall be the field of our operations.

VI. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present, at any annual meeting.

Which Report was accepted. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for President, and Rev. Allen Greely of Turner, was unanimously chosen and accepted the office. Joseph G. Cole of Paris, was then nominated and chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. Clark, a committee was raised to nominate the other officers of the Society, who report

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight Days Later.

The ship Henry Thompson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, and bro't papers to the 18th. She sailed on Sunday, the 13th. Messrs. Topliff have loaned us the papers received by them. London dates are to the evening of the 14th.

Holland and Belgium.—Hostilities commenced. The armistice terminated on the 4th. King Leopold was at Liege when he heard of the hostile intentions of the Prince of Orange. He returned post haste to Brussels, and sent of troops and cannon for Antwerp, which was expected to be an early point of assault and bombardment. On the 4th, he issued a spirited proclamation to his people, which concludes thus:—Belgians! like you, I will defend Belgium! I rely on the Civic guard, on the army, on the courage and devotion of all. I am going to my post.

He left Brussels to place himself at the head of the Army on the same afternoon, having previously despatched messengers for Paris and London, to claim military aid against the Dutch pursuant to the guarantee given him by the five powers. When his Envoy arrived in Paris the King immediately summoned a Council, and it was resolved that Gen. Girard at the head of 50,000 French troops should march instantly to the aid of Belgium. Orders were accordingly issued. In the evening, the Minister of Finance addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Paris Stock Exchange:

The King of Holland has denounced the armistice, and announced the resumption of hostilities against the Belgians, this evening at half past nine o'clock. This morning at five o'clock, the King has received a letter from the King of Belgium, who demands of him the aid of a French army. The King having recognized the independence of the king dom of Belgium, and her neutrality, in concert with England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, and the circumstances being urgent, complies with the demand of the King of the Belgians, and will cause the engagements to be respected, which have been taken in common accord with the Great Powers. Marshal Girard commands the army of the north, which is marching to the aid of Belgium, whose neutrality are to be maintained. The peace of Europe, disturbed by the King of Holland, shall be consolidated.

A letter from Brussels gives the following account of King Leopold's reception and proceedings at Antwerp. His visit was unexpected, and prosecuted a most electrifying effect. Having alighted at the palace, he came out upon the balcony and told the assembled multitude, "he had come to spend the night with them." It was truly an affecting scene; the air was rent with shouts more enthusiastic than I ever heard in my life; those around him were unmanned and shed tears abundantly. Women were seen in the crowd pressing their children and running about frantic with joy. A feeling of pride and confidence in the monarch, who had so devotedly come forward in the hour of peril, prevailed over every other, and there was neither woman nor child who had a sense of the occasion, but would have stood with Leopold to the last extremity.

The Duke of Orleans and Nemours, (the King's sons) accompanied Marshal Girard.

It would seem that the decided measures of the French King and his cabinet, alarmed the King of Holland, and the approach of 50,000 French troops had a wonderful influence on his mind. The London Courier, of the evening of the 11th, says:

"We have just received, by an extraordinary express from the Hague, the following important intelligence, the authenticity of which we guarantee. In consequence of the communication made by the Conference to the King of Holland, the nature of which we were first to announce last week, his Dutch Majesty has given an assurance to the English and French Governments, of which the following is the substance:

His Majesty has declared to them, that in commencing hostilities against Belgium, he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian Government, as strictly confined to the belligerents; and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel of the Belgians, by the Conference.

His majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the commanders of his troops to retire, upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

The writer of a letter in the *Free Press*, addressed to Earl Grey, after detailing at some length the appearance of the wretched peasants who daily crowd the public roads, in their way to the provision depots, in search of food for themselves and their families, Mr. M'Hale goes on to say:—"There was one in particular whose mean as well as fainting appearance attracted my attention; a feeble woman with a child on her breast who came to get a meal for a family of seven little children. She left them in the morning without breaking her own or their fast; and she was now tottering home, a distance of three miles, with her bag empty and wildly asking those around her how she should meet the cries of her famishing children. She literally reminded me of the words of the Prophet, 'The little ones looked for bread, and there was none to break it.' And had I not afforded her the means of relief, I doubt, from her appearance, whether she would not have perished on the way." And yet these harrowing scenes of distress are of perpetual occurrence in a country which finds means to support the richest, largest, and most disproportionate Protestant establishment in the world!

A CONTRAST. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, a law was passed against the perusal of the Scriptures in England. It was enacted, "That whosoever they were that should read the Scriptures in the mother tongue, they should forfeit land, catil, lit, and goods from their heyres forever; and so be condemned for hereticks to God, enemies to the crowne, and most errant traitors to the lande." In the reign of William the Fourth, the Scriptures are freely perused by the meanest individual in the British Empire; and nearly £100,000 are collected annually for the diffusing the knowledge of the Sacred Writings amongst the heathen.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Villain Arrested.—We understand that a most consummate villain, who passes by the name of Lino Amalio, Eposy Mina, has been arrested at Boston by Mr. James Pierce. The circumstances which led to his arrest, so far as they have been communicated to us are briefly the following: A short time ago, Mr. Willis H. Blayne, one of the High Constables of the city of Philadelphia, received a letter from Washington informing him that a number of the citizens of that city had been swindled by a dashing personage, who it was then believed was then in Philadelphia. Prompt inquiry was instituted, which resulted in a discovery that the individual, in addition to the charge made against him, had forged a variety of documents, purporting to be issued by the Mexican Minister, and that he had passed through Philadelphia towards this city. Mr. Blayne, in consequence, called upon Mr. Reeside, the well known enterprising Mail Contractor, who immediately volunteered his services and his horses, and started with Mr. B. in pursuit of the fugitive. When they had proceeded about 20 miles they received satisfactory advice that he was two days in advance of them, and they therefore deemed it expedient to return. Letters were immediately despatched to Mr. Hays, the High Constable of this city, and to Mr. Pierce of Boston, with a description of his person, to have him apprehended if he could be found, and detained in custody until a demand should be made for him by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Immediate steps were taken by Mr. Hays to ascertain if he was in that city, which terminated in a discovery that he had gone with all possible expedition to Boston, where it appears he was identified and secured by Mr. Pierce.

Since the arrest of Mina, circumstances have been developed which leaves no doubt that he is a villain of no ordinary character. Mr. Blayne has been put in the possession of facts which show that he married a respectable lady in the vicinity of Philadelphia ten days after the decease of her husband, having been induced by him to believe that he was the son of the celebrated Gen. Mina, and a foreigner of high distinction. He dispossessed the lady of all her valuable jewelry, plate and personal property, which it appears he converted into cash in Baltimore. There are circumstances almost amounting to positive evidence, which warrant the belief that the husband of the lady was poisoned. A forged draft for \$1000, drawn by Mina on a Merchant in Philadelphia, has been intercepted through the mail.

It need hardly be said that the activity and vigilance of Mr. Blayne in the prosecution of all the measures which have led to the apprehension of this accomplished scoundrel, and to a discovery of his crimes—are worthy of great commendation. A demand having been made for Mina by the Governor of Pennsylvania, he will of course be conveyed thither for trial.

"Travelling Cabinet."—The Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, with his family, have arrived in this city on their way to the seat of Government.

Paris. Dr. Job Holmes, Turner, Dr. Philip Bradford, Livermore, R. Washburn, Hebron, Simeon Perkins, Oxford, J. S. Keith, Canton, C. Holland, Sumner, Dr. W. W. Comstock, Hartford, Noah Brinknell, Bethel, Wm. Frye, Newry, Luke Riley, Gilead, Rev. Mr. White, Norway, Rev. B. B. Murray, and Rev. Mr. Merrill, Rumford, P. C. Virgin, Andover, S. Poor, Dixfield, Henry Farwell, Weld, La Fayette Perkins, Hiram, Dr. A. L. Hannaford, Brownfield, Jas. Steele Fryeburg, J. Dana, Denmark, J. B. Osgood, Watford, C. Whitman, Lovell, J. P. Moody, Sweden, Rev. V. Little, Albany, Aaron Cummings, Buckfield, Aaron Parsons, Vice Presidents.

Treasurer, Stephen Emery. Directors, Stephen Chase, L. Whitman, R. K. Goodenow, T. J. Carter.

Which Report was accepted. The following votes were then passed. Voted, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Stone, for the very eloquent address, by him delivered this day; and that the meeting respectfully request a copy for the press.

Voted, to choose a committee of four persons, to be denominated the Standing Committee of Literature, whose duty it shall be, in the first place, to examine all school Books now in use in our public schools, and such as are now offered for public patronage; and to make such a selection therefrom as they may think most proper to be recommended for the use of schools and report them to the Lyceum at its next meeting.

Secondly, to examine all school books that may be hereafter published, and report their opinion of the same to the Society at its annual meeting, signifying whether any new book should be substituted for any other then in use or supplied in addition to books used in schools. Mr. Cook, Mr. Stone, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Walker, were chosen.

Voted, to choose a Committee of three persons to report at our next meeting, what are the reciprocal rights, powers, and duties of parents, scholars, and teachers, in their relation to our public schools. S. Emery, R. K. Goodenow, and T. Clark were chosen.

Voted, to choose a Committee of three persons to ascertain what are the evils attending our public schools, which more particularly operate as impediments to instruction; and to determine what remedies may be most effectually applied. Also to report what ways and means may be adopted for promoting a greater improvement in primary education. Mr. T. S. Stone, Leander Gage, and John A. Douglass were chosen.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers in this County.

ALLEN GREELY, President. JOSEPH G. COLE, Secretary

Extracts from English papers.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Friday an accident took place in Behram, of a very afflicting nature. About 10 o'clock that evening James Reid, tailor, thought he heard the screech of a partridge, and took his gun which was loaded, for the purpose of shooting the bird. He had not gone far from his house when he espied two objects near a plantation, which appeared to him to be deer. He placed himself in such a position as he conceived would enable him to shoot them, levelled his piece and fired. Immediately on the report of the gun he heard a wild sort of a scream, from which he inferred that one of the deer must be wounded. After several screams, the shocking fact flashed on his mind that the wild sounds he had heard were those of a human being. He rushed to the spot whence it proceeded, when to his horror, he beheld two men, his nearest neighbors, lying on the ground covered with blood. John Taylor, after the arrival of the unfortunate man, made a slight motion with both his hands, and instantly breathed his last. The other person, named Morrison, was on the ground in a most dreadful state of agony. Morrison lingered until Sunday morning, when he expired. He was unmarried; but the other deceased has left a wife and five children. The two deceased had, it appears, gone out for the purpose of killing deer; and it appears, from the testimony of the one who lived the longest, that both he and his comrade were exactly under the same delusion with regard to the person who was the innocent cause of their death, as he was with regard to them—they mistook him for a deer, and under this impression were preparing to level their pieces at him at the very moment they were struck to the ground by the contents of his. What increases the singularity of this catastrophe is the fact, that the distance between the diseased and the unhappy man who was the means of their death was 129 yards. To add to the poignancy of the distress of this unfortunate individual, one of them was his own cousin. An investigation by the Sheriff Substitute and Procurator Fiscal for the county, has taken place, and the unhappy man, on his father-in-law becoming bail for his appearance at the next Invernesshire assizes, is allowed to remain at large.

POLAND. The Paris correspondent of the London Courier writes under date of the 9th August.

"The communications with Poland are quite suspended by the occupation of the route from Warsaw to Posen by the Russians; the little intelligence we receive is by the way of Cracow. There is nothing of importance, except the official reports of the Polish Commander in Chief, which prove how much the skirmishes which have taken place have been exaggerated. They are however, consolatory, inasmuch as they confirm the intelligence, that all that has taken place, as far as it goes, is favorable to the good cause."

London, August 15, (Evening.) The news from Poland is still undecided. At the date of the last accounts the Russians were within 20 miles of Warsaw, advancing slowly and cautiously, but vigorously opposed by the country people; but not so as to stop their progress. The Polish government had received an official communication from the French Government in which they advise the Polish Commander in Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make an endeavor to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

THE CHOLERA. Accounts from St. Petersburg are to the 24th July. The Cholera was less virulent. New cases and deaths have fallen off while the recoveries were increasing. The daily cases had diminished from 414 on the 19th, to 190 on the 22d; the deaths from 179 on the first mentioned day to 109 on the last. At Cronstadt and Archangel, the disease was becoming less fatal. No mention is made of the reported illness of the Emperor Nicholas.

FRANCE. Paris dates are to the 9th. On the receipt of the news from Belgium, M. Casimir Perrier consented to remain in office for a time and the general impression seems to be that by making concession to the war party with respect to Belgium and Holland he will continue at the head of affairs.

The following is the view taken by O. P. Q. of the state of national feeling in France:

"A new ministry is for the present postponed. M. Perrier is prepared to change or modify his system, if he shall be allowed to remain! He has now no objection to pledge himself—1st, That the independence of Belgium shall be assured. 2d, That by peace or war, Poland shall be guaranteed her nationality. 3d, That the troubles in La Vendée shall no longer be trifled with, but shall be put down by force. And 4th, That the thousands of royalists and ultra-royalists who continue to occupy posts under government shall all be changed for men who will vote for and support the revolution of July. But this is not sufficient. M. Casimir Perrier cannot possibly satisfy the millions. His system is not national. He may change portions of it to please, or to secure a momentary majority; but the principle of his system is peace and friendship with despotism, and permanence to all the old oppressive treaties of the Holy Alliance. France, on the contrary, desires the independence of Belgium, Poland, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy, as well as national institutions for France, which shall insure to happiness at home, and respect and honor abroad."

We hear (says the London Courier of the 11th) from a morning cotemporary, which has received an express from Paris, that at half past one o'clock on Monday the decrees of the King, as drawn up by the commission was referred to the Bureau of the Chambers of Deputies preparatory to the public discussion. The address is stated to be an echo of the King's speech upon all the more important topics; but it alludes to Poland in far warmer terms; speaks in a more bold tone upon the whole external policy of France—at the same time it expresses a hope that peace would be preserved, "under existing grave circumstances."

Upon the subject of Belgium, the address says,—"That France associates herself with transport to a generous movement, of which the object is to defend and establish the principle of our glorious revolution, to fix definitely our relations with our neighbors, and to dissipate all the doubts which painfully agitate France." It afterwards says,—"France shall guard with jealous care her own independence," and compliments the King upon the valiant example which his sons after him have set, in hastening "to fire the first cannon in the cause of liberty."

PORTUGAL.—The French squadron had not left the Tagus on the 24th July, but were expected to sail on the 25th, their demands having been fully complied with, and £40,000 paid over to Admiral Rossin, for the expenses of the expedition. American squadron was daily expected at Lisbon, also in search of satisfaction,—at a moment when Don Miguel required 5000 men to keep order in his capital.

A letter from Port au Prince, 26th August, 1831, to the Editors of the Mer-

cantile Advertiser says, "A hurricane which passed over our city, without committing injury, has totally destroyed Aux Cayes. Out of 2,500 houses scarcely a dozen remain, and they are in ruins."

The Government House, the Custom House, and various other buildings were so completely washed away, that their former sites can scarcely be ascertained. More than five hundred bodies were found when the gale abated, and every succeeding day has added to the list of mortality.

Some American Haytian craft, in the spring previous to the hurricane, as they have not since been visible, are presumed to have foundered.

What a melancholy spectacle to contemplate!—Seven or eight thousand people—the number destitute of covering, exposed to pestilence from the dead scattered around, and only food for the moment—every species of vegetation in the environs and the coffee crops entirely destroyed.

The oldest inhabitants cannot remember any former hurricane half so disastrous in its effects as this; in addition to which we have experienced lately, several shocks of earthquakes here, which have likewise been felt in other parts of the Island.

Alas! for Hayti—this has been a sorry year for the Republic, what with civil contentions, expected hostilities from the French—earthquakes and hurricanes, we have had a terrible time.

From Buenos Ayres.—We have received by way of Baltimore the Buenos Ayres British Packet to July 9. The report of the death of Dr. Francia, Dictator of Paraguay, it is stated could not be traced to any authentic source, though from the great age of that individual such an event might be expected. The papers take notice of an unusual degree of cold at Buenos Ayres, and at Montevideo. Ice had formed on the margin of the rivers an inch and a half thick, which was collected and bro't into town as a curiosity. An account from Montevideo states that a revolution took place on the 14th of June in the capital of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande.

In the war in the interior provinces the Buenos Ayrean arms had been entirely successful. General Paz, had been taken prisoner, General Lopez signed a treaty of peace with the province of Cordova, May 30, and on the 9th of June he entered Cordova attended by a splendid retinue, where he was received with acclamations, and every sign of rejoicing.

Bost. Ad.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Further Particulars.—The hurricane passed Guayama, Porto Rico, on the 12th ult. and destroyed two brigs and one schooner. The rest of the island is supposed to have escaped, as the principal part has been heard from.

Extract of a letter, dated—

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 23, 1831.

The accounts of the late hurricane from Aux Cayes, Jeremie and Jackmel, are most deplorable especially from Aux Cayes. Not more than twelve houses remain standing there; the rest are levelled to the ground; and in Jeremie 380 out of 400 were blown down. The distress will be direful throughout the country for the want of ground provisions. The water rose in the store houses at Aux Cayes to six feet, and destroyed nearly all the property. Coffee is very scarce at \$13. The Europeans were obliged to fill up with logwood.

[Phil. Gaz.]

Accounts received at Philadelphia, by the schooner Cicero, represent the number of lives lost at Aux Cayes at 800 to 1000, and state that the bodies of 700 persons have been found. The vessels in the harbor were all destroyed.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—In the country is presented a scene truly distressing. Several persons have perished under the broken fragments and trees; and the greater part of the buildings are destroyed including those built of stone. The total loss of the minor fruits, and a great part of the coffee plantations, as well as of the produce in store, is to be estimated by millions.

Gale at Porto Rico.—A severe gale was experienced at Guayama, P. R. on the night of Aug. 11. The brig Charles & Ellen, Perry, bound to Wilmington, N. C. ready for sea; with 63 bbls. sugar and 10 of molasses, was driven ashore and vessel and cargo totally lost; schp. Speed, Jordan, of Saco, for Boston, with 43 bbls. and 10 bbls. sugar, was also totally lost, with cargo; no lives lost from either vessel.

Bost. Pat.

From the Charleston Patriot.

Extract of a letter, dated Augusta, Sept. 3.—"We have had another freshet in our river, having risen since yesterday about ten feet. So much wet weather must prove very injurious to the crops generally, and destructive to those on low grounds."

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 5th Sept. says, we received no northern mail yesterday. The condition of the Santee may be argued from this fact. Great apprehensions are entertained for the rise of crops; which, it is feared, are too well grounded. The freshet, by all accounts, is without parallel in our local history.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GOODNOW & PAULEY, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are \$3.00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

This paper concludes the publication of one volume since it became the property of the publisher. How far we have succeeded in rendering it acceptable to its patrons, we are not able to decide conclusively; yet we have reason to believe that it has generally been received with a response of approbation. In relation to our political course, we have the self-evidence of doing our duty as far as our limited means would admit; and we have still the desire of performing it to our utmost power. But as we do not have the advantages of other political opponents in this county, (the State and County patronage) we must depend principally upon our subscription list for our support. This being the case, it will well become every friend of the principles which we profess and advocate, to exert his utmost influence in our behalf. It is our wish to make our paper far more respectable than it has ever yet been; and in order to do this, we must have something more than good wishes—the addition of a goodly number of good names upon our subscription list. This will give us the means, and having that, we will promise and show our patrons a paper, in point of neatness of execution, as well as in quantity of original and selected matter, that will render it well worthy of their patronage. Therefore we repeat, to the friends of this paper in this County, to lend their aid in supporting and maintaining handsomely, a republican paper. On our part our best endeavors will be used in fulfilling the expectations of our patrons. To those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past year, we would say, that the cry of the paper maker for Cash, Cash, reminds us of the duty of fulfilling our engagements, and by remitting us our dues, we shall be able cheerfully to comply with the request of our creditors.

At the election in Portland on Monday the 19th inst. for the choice of a representative, Wm. FARR FESSENDEN a thorough going anti-Jackson man was chosen, making three anti-Jackson representatives chosen in that town, the head quarters of Jacksonism in this State. Well done.

¶ We have not yet received the returns of votes for Governor from all the towns in this county, and but a few for Treasurer and Register. Will not some of our friends forward us immediately the votes for County Treasurer and Register of Deeds?

We add the returns of votes from 10 towns received since our last publication.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1831. 1830.

GOODNOW, SMITH, H.	8.
Andover 50 31 53 24	
Albany 30 44 30 36	
Buckfield 40 187 54 234	
Bethel 50 201 74 204	
Brownfield 40 135 46 125	
Canton 18 91 00 00	
Carthage 26 22 31 22	
Dixfield 42 74 62 88	
Denmark 12 141 22 145	
Fryeburg 88 128 126 142	
Adm'n. 0 00 5 33	
Greenwood 28 66 30 73	
Gilead 18 26 22 30	
Hebron 116 40 132 46	
Hartford 41 104 80 125	
Howard's G. 3 7 9 9	
Hamlin's G. 0 7 7 7	
Hiram 00 00 70 91	
Jay 75 79 82 83	
Livermore 205 103 261 136	
Lovell 67 66 80 60	
Mexico 17 22 22 25	
Norway 183 56 217 60	
Newry 2 38 6 47	
No. 8 00 00 00 00	
Oxford 50 120 64 141	
Paris 87 223 131 214	
Porter 00 000 25 129	
Peru 9 74 9 86	
Rumford 75 96 80 99	
Sumner 30 69 68 86	
Sweden 42 40 52 40	
Turner 70 190 107 214	
Waterford 108 106 144 95	
Woodstock 0 101 3 101	
Weld 00 00 56 60	
0000 0000 2276 3261	

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

CONTINUED.

Bethel, O'Neil Robinson—Andover, Edward L. Poor—Greenwood, Cyprian Cole.

Can you beat this?—Mr. Lemuel Blake, of Alstead, raised, the present season, from one bean, 190 pods, and 1009 beans. This from a person who assisted in counting.—Vermont Intelligencer.

BEAT!—In answer to the above, we are authorized to state that Mr. Simon Noble of this town, raised this season, from one white bush bean, 184 pods, and 1062 beans. We say, who can beat this?

Since penning the above we have received the following:—

"One Bean taken from the crop of a wild goose, planted this season in the garden of Mr.

Daniel Jumper, in Harrison, produced 1427 full ripe beans." This was a poll bean.

ERRATA.—In our first editorial article respecting the election, in our last paper, for "Poles" read Polls. The difference in the sense of the two words, is very material, although all may understand the meaning of the word as it there stood.

THE ELECTION.

By the returns it appears that Gov. Smith is re-elected by an increased majority, but not by an increased vote. In fact the number of votes for him in the State, will be several thousand less than last year. On the other hand, the National Republicans have failed to do their duty—and have lost the Election, by neglecting to vote at all. In several of the Counties, a perfect apathy seems to have pervaded the ranks. Some slight apology may be found for this conduct, in the fact, that by the abominable Gerrymandering of the State last winter, our party was tied, hand and foot, and it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could give us a majority in the Legislature. We doubt whether with a majority of 4000 for our Governor, it would have been possible for us to have elected a majority of representatives. Hence many of our friends finding themselves thus fettered and controlled, refused to act at all, and let the Election go as it might. We cannot approve their decision. It was unmanly and cowardly. It ought to be the motto of every republican, in the darkest days—"Never to despair of the Republic"—and when called upon to act, even against fearful odds, they should say with the gallant Miller, "We will try, Sir," and if through legislative iniquity they are overwhelmed—they would still have the consolation of reflecting, that they had done their duty. If our friends had exercised their right of suffrage as generally as they did last year, we should have elected our Governor by a handsome majority. We have lost the Election not by an increase of Jacksonites, (for their vote is less than last year,) but by the unpardonable negligence of our own party. No one, can fairly, infer an augmentation of popularity for Jackson by the result.

Penobscot Journal.

THE ELECTION.—The Republican party has sustained a Waterloo defeat. Jacksonism has prevailed throughout the State. We did not expect to succeed, but we certainly hoped better results than have been disclosed by the returns of votes. It is this very despair of success, which others felt as well as we, which has given the Jackson party such triumphant and unexpected majorities in some sections, and reduced the Republican strength everywhere. The people of Kennebec and Somerset have staid at home from the polls. Kennebec is shorn of half its glory, and in Somerset "all is lost but honor," and a portion of that—for there is no honor in being beaten by one's own neglect. The rest of the State, so far as heard from, for the most part, has done no better. Such is the fate of Maine. We were the last to embrace Jacksonism, but we are now going the whole.

But this triumph of the dominant party will be short lived. They contain within themselves the elements of discord, which it needed but this victory to set in motion. They have wanted but the length of rope they now have, and they will seal their own fate. We are "no prophet, nor the son of a prophet," but if in the coming twelvemonth, the annual circling sun do not disclose a series of political events to overthrow the powers of Jacksonism, we will never look into the stars again. Maine itself will never vote for Jackson, though now apparently ready to do any desperate deed. The approaching winter, we entertain no doubt, will develop new political movements now hardly dreamed of, which will open the eyes of the people, sweep away the present landmarks of party, and extend the sway of constitutional Republican principles.

In the mean time, if any persons yet remain on our side, who have a "constitutional dread of a minority," we recommend to them to pause and consider well before they bend to "the powers that be,"—for if, by and by, "the fountains of the great deep are broken up, there will be no knowing what whale will be cast upon the strand."

American Advocate.

Delegates to Warsaw.—At the large meeting of the citizens of New York, for the purpose of assisting the Poles—it was resolved that Dr. Howe, the distinguished friend of the Greeks in their recent struggle for freedom, be delegated to proceed to Warsaw to present the Constitutional Government of Poland, a copy of the proceedings of the meeting and of the address, duly authenticated by the presiding officers.

The celebrated Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of N. York, died in that city on Wednesday afternoon. He was seventy years old, and had acquired an extensive reputation in this country and in Europe, for his various knowledge.

DIED.

In Buckfield, on Sunday morning last, Dea. Job Prince, aged about 67.

Notice

IS hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the following: Shares in the Capital Stock in RUMFORD BRIDGE, in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following Shares on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge, dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1831.

No Shares.	Tax.	No Shares.	Tax.
8	\$13.50	18	\$13.50
do. 9	13.50	25	4.50
" 10	13.50	26	13.50
" 12	13.50	33	13.50
" 16	13.50	73	5.88

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the twenty-ninth day of October next, the said Shares will be sold at Public Vendue, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Moses F. Kimball Esq., in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

OTIS C. BOLSTER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 23d inst. twelve SHEEP of the following marks, viz.—some with a swallow's tail in each ear, others with a swallow's tail in one ear & a crop off the other and notch under the same. The owner is hereby requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ISRAEL PIKE.

Norway, Sept. 26, 1831.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, A first rate COW. Also a BIG. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 26, 1832.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED

3500 Yds. Raw Wool. 1000 do. Cotton and Wool. 1000 do. TOW CLOTH. Together with 5 or 600 Pcs. of wool, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

H. G. CARTER, No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, who has constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple

Wool Goods.

Aug. 12, 1831.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lent his books and demands with Levi Whitman Esq. for collection, where all those indebted to him will call and settle.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Sept. 19th 1831.

N. England Magazine.

THE subscribers published, on the first day of July, the first number of a periodical work entitled the NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE, to be continued monthly, and published on the first of the month. Price Five Dollars.

The readers of the New-England Magazine will perceive that it is arranged on a plan somewhat different from that of any periodical work now published in the United States: it does not, consequently, assume to be a rival to any existing publication. It is intended to occupy a station in the ranks of American periodicals, which seemed to be vacant, and to ask for no other portion of the popular favor than it may be thought to deserve, independent of all its contemporaries.

The present number exhibits the model which it is proposed to follow in arranging the materials of the succeeding ones, rather than the composition and quality of the material itself. We believe, however, that this specimen will not suffer in any respect on a fair comparison with its predecessors, that have "blossomed and been exhausted and gone" to oblivion, or with its contemporaries, that are sailing "on the full tide of successful experiment," cheered and sustained by the invigorating air of popularity, and already within hailing distance of the port of immortality.

We make no promises of improvement; but we are in hopes, that as the New-England Magazine shall increase in age, it may go on "from strength to strength," till it shall attain a vigorous manhood. Gentle-men of education and talent, some of whom have already enjoyed the voluntary approbation of the public in its fullest fruition, have engaged to become contributors. On the fulfillment of these engagements, we place the most perfect reliance, and such fulfillment will enable us to select, for future numbers, from a much more copious supply of materials. Contributions of original papers are solicited—not gratuitously—for we intend to pay for those which we publish, and, of course, while we open our hand to receive on such terms, we shall feel no hesitation in rejecting whatever we may deem unsuitable to our purpose.

In the second department of the Magazine, entitled Monthly Record, there will be found, besides copious notices of recent publications, political and statistical notices believed to be worthy of preservation, and useful for reference in a form more convenient than that of a common newspaper. A selection of interesting facts, which it is not convenient to arrange under descriptive heads, are thrown promiscuously together, under the general title of Miscellaneous. These articles are derived, mainly, from the newspapers and other journals; sources, which, being open to all, are not often quoted, nor always known. If any credit be due to this portion of the Magazine, and it is believed that it will not be thought useless by readers in general, it amounts to no more than the praise which industry may always claim for having been a gatherer of scraps and fragments, and placing them where they may be found when called for. The literary notices are prepared expressly for this work, and are intended to afford a glance at our current national literature, without assuming the form of elaborate criticism, or aiming at the authoritative dignity of a quarterly review.

J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM.

Boston, July, 1831. ¶ Subscribers for the above work will be received at this office.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPERSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which seeds so many of this fairer portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RHEUMATISM, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGIENIC conviction is, that

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE, THAT IS, THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion or bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irradiabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and did prevent.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination; and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them; and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scott Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Miazis—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

None genuine unless signed on the out side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. K. DER, immediately successor to the late Dr. W. J. CORWAY. For sale with all the phlegm "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 3, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, YASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31

PROPOSALS

BY the editor of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Standard, for publishing on the first day of October next, A VIEW OF THE AMERICAN PRESS, in a neat pamphlet form. To contain the titles of all newspapers and periodicals published in the United States—the names of the editors and publishers—a statement of the number of copies issued from each press—and a designation of the political principles advocated by each respective publication. To which will be added a notice of the several type foundries and printing press manufactories in the United States. The work is designed for the use of the profession, and will be of equal interest to political editors of all parties.

Printers and publishers of newspapers who will immediately, upon reading this notice, forward to this office a number of their paper, enclosing one shilling, shall receive a copy of the work free of postage.

Editors friendly to this design, are requested to give this notice a conspicuous insertion.

LOST,

ON the 14th inst. between the Store of Wm. Pingree and the residence of Charles Cleaves in Norway, a red and white Cotton Handkerchief containing 2 lbs. No. 10 Cotton Yarn and a Glass Tumbler; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the articles where the subscriber may obtain them.

EBENEZER RICH.

Norway, Sept. 19, 1830.



FABRICATION OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

In the Bulletin of the Societe D'Encouragement, for the month of September, 1829, is an article on the fabrication of cheese from potatoes, of which the following is an extract, from the correspondence of M. Fahrenburg.

There is made, in Thuringe and in a part of Saxony, cheese from potatoes, which is very much esteemed; this is the mode of preparing it.

After having selected the best kind of potatoes, they are boiled; when cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by a grater, or in a mortar: to five pounds of the pulp, which should be equally fine and homogeneous, is added a pound of sour milk with a sufficient quantity of salt; the whole is well kneaded, then covered up and left to repose for three or four days, according to the season of the year: and at the end of that time, the mixture is again kneaded and then put into small baskets, to divest it of the superfluous humidity. Afterwards it is placed in the shade to dry and then it is packed in layers in large jars, or casks, where it is left for fifteen days. The older this cheese grows, the better it is.

There are three kinds made: the first which is the most common, is prepared in the proportions above named; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two of curd; the third with two pounds of potatoes and four pounds of milk.

The potatoe cheese has this advantage over common cheese, it never engenders maggots, and it keeps perfectly well for several years, provided it is placed in a dry situation and in close vessels.

I have repeated this experiment with the proportions of the second quality. This was the method pursued. The potatoes were boiled, peeled and crushed with the hands. If the fabrication was carried on extensively, the machine used for reducing the potatoes in distilleries, could be used. The milk was heated, and curdled with vinegar, and no runnet was at command. After this operation, the milk was mixed with the potatoes; the mass was salted, then it was passed through a hair sieve, to pulverize it thoroughly and make the mixture perfect; this mass, covered with salt, was left for ten or twelve days in an earthen pan; at this period it was distributed, for want of baskets, on sieves, where it drained and became moulded into regular forms. The sieves were lined with a linen cloth before it was put into them. Fifteen days after this draining operation which had been aided a little by pressure, the cheeses were placed, enveloped in their cloths, between osehurdles and put into the cellar. At this time the caseous fermentation is well developed, the cheeses are yet very soft, and there is formed on the surface a skin of mould. The cheese taste is very sensible, and not disagreeable, and I think this kind of cheese can be advantageously made by the farmers. I now intend to attempt drying the cheese in the shade. I shall publish the result of this experiment, which appears to me to be important to agricultural economy.

N. E. Farmer.

EFFECTS OF BUDDING.

Mr. Fessenden.—In answer to a query in your last headed 'Budding,' I would observe that the correct theory is believed to be that the stocks are not influenced by the character of the buds which may be inserted. The buds derive their nourishment from the stocks (as the stocks do from the earth, &c.) and control the future growth of the tree above the insertion only.

Dedham, Aug. 19.

Remarks by the Editor.—There is some difference of opinion among horticulturists relative to the effects of grafting or budding. Miller says that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equally confident, that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is grayer or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks. Lord Bacon, however, says that the scion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only. This last opinion says the Ed. Encyclopedist, "as a general proposition remains true; it being evident, that the scion, bud or inarched shoot, is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind of nourishment which is adapted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrafted plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected."

But we never knew a question, except that proposed by our correspondent who favored us with the query respecting budding, page 35, relative to the influence of the bud on the stock. We are inclined, however, to believe that our friend from Dedham is correct; and

should almost as soon think of a stream communicating its peculiar qualities to its fountain, as a bud or scion having any influence on the properties of the stock to which it was attached.

Remedy for the Cholera Morbus.—Dr. Hope, Surgeon on board H. M. Hospital Ship Canada, states some instances of remarkable success in the Cholera Morbus and says:

"The remedy I gave was—one drachm nitrous acid, (not nitric, that has failed me,) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor, and forty drops of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a capfull of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot clothes dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sipping of finely strained gruel, cor sago or tapioca, no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors till quite restored."

EMPERORS OF MOROCCO.

The sway of the last two or three Sultans of Morocco has been mildness itself, in comparison with the horrible enormities and the most atrocious acts of cruelty that characterized the reign of Muley Ishmael and his successors;—when human beings were slaughtered in sport, and the monarch delighted in being his own executioner, carrying away a gun or lance for that purpose. In these reigns the miserable subjects were tortured in the most unheard of manner; and saving in two, putting out the eyes, crucifying alive, or being burnt were usual punishments for the most trifling, or no offence at all. In these golden days—and for aught I know it may be still practiced—it was a frequent custom for an individual to buy another of the Sultan, if he fancied he was rich, and that he could take any thing by this humane speculation. The way in which it was managed was thus:—The person wishing to make the purchase, went before the bashaw or governor of the district, and bargained for such or such a person; and when at last they had agreed between themselves as to the price, each party trying to cheat the other in enhancing the probability of gain or loss by the transaction, the money was paid, and a receipt given, which entitled the buyer to the body of the individual bought, whoever he might be, and who was accordingly delivered into his hands. The latter part I cannot better explain than by inserting part of a letter on this horrible system, written by an English merchant who resided at Tetuan in the reign of Muley Ishmael, and which I find inserted in a curious account of a journey to Mequinez, in 1721 written during Commodore Stewart's embassy to that city. "Yesterday, Mr. Noble and I were passing by the prison, where he saw a man hanged by the heels, with iron upon his legs, piners upon his nose, his flesh cut with scissors and two men perpetually drubbing him, and demanding money. When the fellow was not able to speak, they renewed their blows; and this was a bought man, that they gave 500 ducats for, and expected by these tortures to force out of him 500 ducats more. His tortures were so severe, that Noble, when he saw him, cried out, 'O Lord, the blessed fruits of arbitrary government!'—Because you have not seen such a thing, I judged this description might not be unaccountable." Of Muley Ishmael it is related in the same account that being on an expedition, and coming to a river which his army could not pass, he ordered all his prisoners killed, and interwoven with rushes to form a bridge. It may easily be imagined during these times, when Christian slavery was in full force, in what way the unfortunate wretches were treated who fell into his clutches, when so little regard was paid to the lives of his own subjects. No person appeared before him without and uncertainty of going out of his presence alive. When he had killed a favorite through caprice or passion, he would sometimes forget what he had done, and make inquiry for the murdered person: and on being told he was dead, he would ask who killed him: to which his attendants would reply, trembling, that they did not know, but supposed it was God's doing. When he chanced in his haste, to kill any one in mistake for another, as was frequently the case, he would civilly ask his pardon, saying he did not intend to have killed the poor man:—and whenever he beat a man soundly, and put him in chains, he was considered in the high road to preferment, as he would generally call on him in prison, would affect to be surprised, and calling him his "dear friend," would inquire how he came in that unfortunate plight; and sending him a suit of his own clothes, would place him in some high and lucrative post, which having entered upon in a penniless state, it could be calculated with the greater certainty how much he would be worth at a certain time, when he was sure of being again stripped of every thing by his royal patron.

During his reign he raised his kingdom to an unprecedented pitch of military renown; and his name struck such terror that he reigned in peace and quietness. It is true, that his son, Muley

Mahomet, rebelled against his authority, but he was quickly subdued, and his hand being cut off, he died from the loss of blood: and Muley Sidan, another of his sons, being the appointed heir to the throne, was soon after strangled by his wives on account of his cruelty. The aged tyrant, Muley Ishmael—for he was past ninety when he died—maintained 2,000 women besides the limited number of lawful wives that his religion allowed. It may well be imagined that his happiness did not increase in proportion to the number of his ribs, and that so large a family did not contribute to increase his domestic comfort; on the contrary, what with their intrigues, jealousies, quarrelling, and endless complaints of each other, they teased and enraged the old man so much that he would sometimes order his black eunuchs to weed his establishment, as he would term it, and who would accordingly sometimes take off thirty in a day of the most troublesome, by a very expeditious and easy contrivance called geefing. This consisted in twisting a small cord round the neck of the offenders; and in this way going from one to another, the rest by these means kept quiet for a time. It may be supposed that his issue from so many wives during so long a life was pretty numerous, having 700 sons able to mount on horseback; of the number of his daughters history does not inform us, for the Moors never reckoned women, but it doubtless equalled that of the former.—Moore's travels in Morocco.

President Adams' Eulogy upon President Monroe, has been published, and makes a handsome pamphlet of about a hundred pages.

In Salisbury, Mississippi, great damage was done to the cotton plantations by heavy rains in the latter part of July.

PROPOSALS for publishing in the city of Washington two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER,

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other, The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor.—The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates,—it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form,—an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form.—As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	58
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	\$250	Imperial. No. 1,	\$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d, 1831.

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Sprague, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor. Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq's. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, notice of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome street, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good-English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

Dec. 7.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Sept. 26.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!



THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.—The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.

Norway, July 25.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, a red HORSE, six years old, one

white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SEBA GAMMON. Norway, Sept. 2, 1831.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Dec. 7.